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PERFORMANCE NORMS FOR THIRTEEN TESTS. New York State Board of Charities. Department of State and Alien Poor. The Bureau of Analysis and Investigation. Eugenics and Social Welfare Bulletin No. VIII. Pp. 142.

The thirteen tests here reported are part of a larger group (see Bulletin No. V) developed by the bureau to supplement the Binet-Simon Measuring Scale for Intelligence.

Several of the tests appear altogether new. In particular, attention may be directed to two drawing tests in which the child is required to illustrate by a drawing a specific scene in a story, which has just been read to it. Significant differences were found in this test between the results for children of different ages.

The total list of thirteen tests is as follows: The Knox cube test, a three-number cancellation test, a recall of objects tests, a grouping of objects test (a test of the power of association), a learning test (making use of a peg design), a story reproduction test, a syllogisms test, two drawing tests (mentioned above), a balancing nickel test (simple motor co-ordination), a motor co-ordination test involving use of peg board, a combined motor co-ordination and intelligence test using a nest of hollow boxes, an intelligence test involving a boat and three men to be got across a river (analogous to fox, goose, and corn puzzle).

All thirteen tests were tried on school groups and asylum groups. Significant differences were found between the reactions of normals and subnormals. Age norms for each test were established. The report should prove a valuable and interesting contribution to all concerned with the problem of intelligence rating.

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MENTAL EXAMINATION. New York State Board of Charities. Department of State and Alien Poor. The Bureau of Analysis and Investigation. Eugenics and Social Welfare Bulletin No. XI. Pp. 73.

The results of seven different investigations are presented.

(1) An examination of 2,142 orphan asylum children indicated less than 7 per cent feeble-minded, nearly one-half mentally retarded, and 2 per cent mentally advanced.

(2) An examination of 607 delinquent girls in the New York Training School for Girls proved that the great majority were of moron or border-line intelligence. It was found, however, that it was the brighter rather than the duller girls who gave the most trouble in the institution.

(3) The 194 inmates of a women's reformatory—The Western House of Refuge for Women, Albion, N. Y.—were found to consist of 17 per cent normal, 48.4 per cent subnormal, and 34.5 per cent feeble-minded individuals.